

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 33 of 1876.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 12th August 1876.

THE *Sambád Bháskar*, of the 31st July, observes that, with all its faults, the new Municipal Act for Calcutta embodies the important principle of an elective system; and Sir Richard Temple, though not its originator—for it was first introduced by Sir George Campbell—is entitled to our sincere gratitude for extending the privilege to the citizens of Calcutta. Its introduction into this country has all along been deprecated by those Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the advancement of the Bengalis, on the ground of their supposed unfitness. They are, however, sorely disappointed at the success with which the elections are going on in the metropolis.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,
July 31st, 1876.

2. The same paper is much gratified to learn that the Government of India, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, will shortly confer District Magistrateships on some native officers of proved ability. This measure will considerably remove the discontent of the people, occasioned by their exclusion from all the higher appointments of the public service. No better selection for the appointments could be made than Rajah Harendra Krishna and Moulvie Abdul Luteef Bahadoor.

SAMBAD BHASKAR.

3. The *Bishwá Suhrid*, of the 2nd August, writes the following:—The laws of the British Government are, indeed, free from impartiality; but the oppressions of its executive officers have, at the present time, become intolerable. It is for this reason that the hearts of the native subjects overflow with gratitude, when, after the close of a rigorous administration, a generous ruler comes to govern the country. This was observed on the advent of Lord Northbrook and the abolition of the Income Tax; and at the present moment, too, the same feeling pervades all classes of the native society, in consequence of the impartial and generous action of Lord Lytton regarding Mr. Fuller's case.

BISHWA SUHRID,
August 2nd, 1876.

4. It is really trying, says the same paper, to continue to cherish a respect for the British Government, after the horrible acts of oppression which have been recently perpetrated by some arbitrary Magistrates in the mofussil. Cases of magisterial oppression were not uncommon ever since the establishment of the British power in India; but then it was confidently hoped that the transfer of the Government to the Queen, from the hands of the East India Company, would see an end of this state of things. In an evil hour, however, the Criminal Procedure Code was passed; and, vested with new and enlarged powers, the European officers in the mofussil began to enact disgraceful scenes under the plea of duty.

BISHWA SUHRID.

5. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 3rd August, makes the following remarks regarding the Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor, on the codification of the Land Revenue Law of Bengal:—Sir Richard Temple will really confer a boon on the public, and earn a considerable measure of fame, if he succeeds

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 3rd, 1876.

in carrying out the scheme. But the matter is not an easy one, nor is it likely to be settled by one or two men in a short time. We would ask Government to entrust the task to a Commission composed of Natives and Europeans. The classification of Mr. Cockerell is, in our opinion, imperfect. The Acts relating to forfeited estates, remission of revenues, khas mehals, road cess, diluvial and alluvial lands, and other important subjects, have not been included in his list. A Land Revenue Code would be altogether useless without these.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 3rd, 1876.

6. The same paper writes a lengthy editorial on the condition of Eastern Bengal and its undeveloped resources, from which we make the following extracts:—We do not envy the progress of Calcutta and the places in its immediate vicinity; but the backward condition of Eastern Bengal makes us sad. It has, however, known better days. There was a time, when the fame of Subarnagrām spread over Europe, and its costly cotton fabrics adorned the Empress of Rome. Jehāngirnagar was once the residence of the Nawab of Bengal. A sad change, however, has now come over the province. Desolation has been busy with its old and famous cities on the Brahmaputra and Pudma; and they are now fast becoming desolate wastes. Fragments of buildings only exist, here and there, to indicate their former prosperity; while the ancient landholding classes have lost their prestige, and are threatened with poverty. Being far away from the current of civilization and progress which has set in, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, there is no political life in Eastern Bengal. Almost the whole of India went into raptures on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the people regaled their eyes and ears with strange sights and sounds; but to us, on the banks of the Brahmaputra, it was all a dream. The country floated on a sea of pleasure; but not a single wave reached this province. Then, again, the sad want of sympathy, between the natives of the metropolitan provinces and those of Eastern Bengal, precludes all possibility of national greatness, which can only be achieved by unity. Government, too, manifests an indifference towards this province. How many hundreds of miles of railway have been constructed during the last sixteen years in Western Bengal; but, with the single exception of the Goalundo line, nothing has been done in this part of the country towards securing an improved system of communication. Yet Eastern Bengal is the chief seat of trade. The jute trade of Dacca, and the rice trade of Burrisal, furnish the means of livelihood to numberless people. A Viceroy rarely visits Eastern Bengal. While there are influential newspapers in Calcutta and elsewhere to represent the wants and grievances of that part of the country to Government, those—and they are few—of Eastern Bengal are neglected and insignificant.

BHARAT MIHIR.

7. Adverting to the backward state of Female Education in Bengal at the present time, the same paper writes the following:—We believe we are justified in expecting some progress in this direction, as the present Lieutenant-Governor is known to be an advocate of female education; and though the system of granting scholarships to girls, lately introduced by him, is not adequate to meet the present needs, still the measure may be expected to prove highly beneficial at some future day. Encouraged by this liberal act of His Honor, we make the following proposals:—(1) It is indeed to be regretted that, while there are so many colleges and schools, established and maintained by Government, for the education of boys, there is not one Government school in Bengal where girls or grown up females may be educated. It, therefore, behoves Sir Richard Temple to establish female schools in every district, of the same status as the middle-class

vernacular schools. These should have allotted to them separate scholarships, and should teach up to the prescribed standards. They should be placed under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors, whose duty it should be periodically to examine the girls, and award them scholarships. The girls of the third class only should be admitted to the examination, and the scholarships made tenable at the school for two successive years. (2) We propose the establishment of Government Aided Girls' Schools in the mofussil. Government should be liberal in the matter of grants-in-aid; so that the amount of the aid may not be less than double the sum raised by local subscriptions. (3) The standards fixed for these schools should be simple, and suited to the capacities of the girls. (4) With a view to promote the cause of Female Education, and lead to the establishment, under the supervision of the Government, of other schools, a Sub-Inspector should be appointed to every district. Teachers of known ability and good moral character only should be appointed to all such schools.

8. In its opening editorial, headed, The English in India, the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 3rd August, writes—The English know full well that they have not gained possession of this country by mere force of arms; nor was it by this that they have succeeded in keeping under subjection so numerous a people. It is their decided superiority to us in various respects, and our veneration for them, that have served them materially. But with the increasing period of their administration of this country, our regard for them is becoming gradually lessened. When they first took possession of India, the natives regarded them in the light of supernatural beings, owing to their various noble virtues, such as good religious principles, learning, sincerity, integrity, unbounded courage and skill on the field of battle, and so forth. They always endeavour to inspire us with a sense of their superiority; but now, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts, that sentiment of veneration is gradually dying away, because of the various mean, unwise, unjust, and oppressive acts of men of the lowest class in England, who come to India with no other purpose than that of draining its resources and returning home enriched. Such men are a reproach, not only to the Government, but to the whole English nation. The Government, no doubt, suffer very much owing to their misdeeds.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 3rd, 1876.

9. In another editorial, the same paper writes that the Government proposes to reduce the rate of postage of newspapers from two to one pice; and that the measure, if carried into effect, will do much good both to the country and to the Government; for it would serve to increase the number of papers; by means of which the authorities might easily come to know the views of the people and rule them accordingly. It would also remove the reproach under which Government has labored for some years past, for its supposed efforts to take away the liberty of the Press; because, by the reduction of the rate of postage, it would be evident that encouragement, rather than opposition, is offered to the increase of journalism in this country.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

10. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, asks the Hooghly Road Cess Committee to provide for the construction of a road, extending directly from Somráh to Páñchpárá; and thereby remove the extreme inconvenience and loss suffered by the inhabitants of the said localities.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

11. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 4th August, learns with gratification that the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to abolish the office of Civil Court Ameen, and appoint pleaders to perform his duties. The proposal, if carried out with prudence, will be exceedingly beneficial, for the Ameens are notorious for corruption and bribery, and are very extortionate.

MOORSHEDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
August 4th, 1876.

Care, however, should be taken to prevent the new men from following the example of their predecessors.

MOORSHEDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
August 4th, 1876.

12. The same paper complains that, owing to the constant irregularity manifested by the zemindars in the Moorshedabad district in paying the road cess, Mr. Mackenzie, the Magistrate, has made a rule which presses severely upon them. This is nothing else than to deduct the amount due on account of the road cess from the instalments of the Government revenue, which they are constrained to pay punctually, for fear of their estates being put up to sale. It is, indeed, a very stringent measure, and, considering the difficulty and delay a landlord experiences in realizing the rents from a tenant, the action of Mr. Mackenzie is not just to the zemindars.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 4th, 1876.

13. The *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 4th August, remarks, in reference to the Dog Case of Mr. D'Oyly of Rájshahye, that no instance of oppression or cruelty described in books of fiction has ever surpassed, in heart-rending painfulness, the facts revealed in that of Rájchandra Dás, a student of the Rájshahye school, and the Magistrate Mr. D'Oyly. Such officers as these have indeed brought disgrace upon the British Government.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA.

14. The same paper, agreeing with the *Samáj Darpan*, asks Government to encourage the Native Press by supplying it with official information; and prays, on behalf of the editors, for—

- (1) the *Calcutta Gazette*, instead of the *Bengali Gazette*, in exchange for the paper supplied by them to the Government Bengali Translator;
- (2) the Report on Native Papers, which has been for some time past denied them; and
- (3) all other reports and official papers which are supplied to the *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian journals.

PRATIKAR,
August 4th, 1876.

15. Adverting to the frequent defalcations of court fee stamps through the negligence of the omlah, and the consequent loss to both Government and the public, the *Pratikár*, of the 4th August, advises the authorities to revert to the use of stamped papers. It is difficult to prevent these cases of robbery, so long as the judicial officers are burdened with an enormous amount of work, which does not leave them any time personally to inspect the due punching of the court fee labels.

PRATIKAR.

16. The same paper earnestly beseeches His Excellency the Governor-General to take up the Rájshahye Dog Case, as Sir Richard Temple is not likely to take any steps to punish the offenders.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
August 5th, 1876.

17. In a very long article, the *Grámbártá Prakáshihá*, of the 5th August, writes that our rulers spare no pains, nor are they unwilling to spend money, in order to provide for the means which may conduce to our health, strength, and courage; but still we are weak and subject to various diseases. When we think of this, we become astonished. We know that, unless the money were spent in a right way, no good would result from it. However, we point out some of the causes which foil the efforts of our rulers for the improvement of our health: First, excessive labor on the one hand, and the total want of it on the other. These opposites are found in the two classes of ryots and zemindars, under the present system of legislature: Secondly, the want of proper nutritious food. The chief food of the people in this country is rice, fish, and milk; but the last is not now easily procurable even by the middle-classes, owing to its highly increased price, caused by the daily destruction of kine, to provide for the food of Europeans and Mahomedans; Thirdly, the want of recreation.

18. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 5th August, makes the following observations on the letter of Rájchandra Dás, the sufferer in the D'Oyly case, to the *Amrita Bázár Patriká*:—It is needless to say that the letter has produced a sad impression on the minds of his readers. We, however, notice that Government has promoted Mr. D'Oyly to the first grade of Magistrate-Collectors; and probably he would have been made a Divisional Commissioner, if he had but succeeded in killing Rájchandra. But what law is there, we ask, which authorizes a Magistrate to drag an offender to his own house, and there beat him with his own hands? What right had the Magistrate, who in this case was also the plaintiff, seriously to beat Rájchandra like a culprit? The Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Clay, too, intimidated him, if he would not give up the case against the Magistrate. Sir Richard Temple, it seems, has neither the power nor the will to check the arbitrary conduct of Magistrates in the mofussil.

HINDU HITOSHINI,
August 5th, 1876.

19. The same paper urges on Government the need of a thorough reformation of the Police Department, and thus characterizes the Dacca Police:—A number of dishonest, idle, and worthless men have entered the service; and, as may be expected, they do more harm than good to society. They make no efforts to bring wicked men and abandoned characters to punishment; but are ever ready to exercise their authority unduly on the unoffending and loyal. Were it not for some really able men in the service, there would have been, by this time, a perfect anarchy in the Dacca Police. Those that cannot earn their livelihood in any other way, as a last resource, join the constabulary force. Their oppressions increase, because no serious notice is taken of them by the higher authorities.

HINDU HITOSHINI.

20. The same paper thus concludes an editorial on the elevation of natives to the higher offices under Government. By the appointment of natives to District Magistrateships, both Government and the public will be exceedingly benefited. Then only will the liberality of Government towards the natives be made manifest. We shall continue to cast reproach on our rulers until that is done. The time has come when their liberal professions will be put to the test.

HINDU HITOSHINI.

21. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 6th August, has a lengthy article in reply to the observations of the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 24th July, noticed in paragraph 19 of our Report of the 29th ultimo, on the relations between landlords and tenants. The writer repeats the arguments noticed in paragraph 16 of the same Report; and answers the statements of the *Soma Prakásh*, that the prosperous condition of the tenantry in Europe proves the advantage of granting them a permanent right in the land, with the remark that commerce and manufactures, and not a right in the land, have brought about the prosperity of the European tenantry.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 6th, 1876.

22. The *Howrah Hitakari*, of the 6th August, writes that Mr. Justice Phear made strenuous efforts to promote the social and intellectual progress of this country, and took a lively interest in almost everything that tended to its welfare. It would not be wrong to say of him that he came to India only to seek its good. From the time he took his seat on the Bench of the High Court, he diligently endeavoured to preserve its dignity; and has won the love and esteem of everybody by his good and independent administration of justice. He was also a great friend and patron of Native Female Education.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,
August 6th, 1876.

23. The same paper also writes that Sir Richard Temple is once more entitled to our gratitude for the resolution that, in the mofussil, there should

HOWRAH HITAKARI.

be three Judges to form a Bench; and that well-qualified native officials should be promoted to these Judgeships. We give our hearty thanks to His Honor for this excellent measure; and hope that he will not be averse to open District Magistrateships also to the natives.

SADHARANI,
August 6th, 1876.

24. The *Sádháraní*, of the 6th August, advises the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Manipore to be careful in their dealings with the Government of India. The former should diligently seek to remove the cause of the dissatisfaction of the paramount power with his administration; while the latter should lose no time to propitiate the offended Political Agent who was accredited to his court. The deposition of Mulharrao Guicowar has been to no purpose, if they have not profited by it.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
August 9th, 1876.

25. A correspondent of the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 9th August, dwells on the advantages that are likely to accrue from the opening of a branch railway line from Dum-Dum to Jessore through Gobardánga. An extensive trade is carried on by the inhabitants with Calcutta; and a railway in this part of the country cannot but return large profits. It will also succeed in attracting a large passenger traffic.

SAPTÁHIK SAMACHAR,
August 8th, 1876.

26. The *SáptáhiK Samáchar*, of the 8th August, writes a highly eulogistic article on the Hon'ble Justice Phear; and regrets that, now when the oppressions of overbearing Europeans in the mofussil are harassing the people, a Judge of his independent character and impartiality should retire from the Bench.

SAHACHAR,
August 7th, 1876.

27. In its opening article, the *Sahachar*, of the 7th August, writes that, though we have lost almost all our political rights under the British rule, yet we enjoy perfect security of life and property; everybody is at liberty to express his own views and opinions; and whenever any oppression is committed on us, the governing body and the judicial officers immediately come forward to check it with a firm hand. But by entrusting enormous powers into the hands of such men as Messrs. Kirkwood, Moseley, and Worsley, the Government reminds us of the days of the arbitrary and tyrannical Nawabs. The writer then mentions particularly the oppressions committed by Mr. Worsley on Baboo Sítá Náth Mukerji of Mozufferpore, and his leniency towards a favorite, Baboo Ajodhya Prasád, Secretary to the local municipality, whose misdeeds have been recently brought to light; and says that, by quietly suffering such men to do as they please, an indelible stain is cast on the administration of Sir Richard Temple. It is a matter of deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor continues perfectly indifferent in this case. If His Honor really desires to secure a conspicuous mention of his name and good deeds in the future history of India, he should not hesitate to inflict severe punishment on men like Mr. Worsley, for their most unjust and intolerable oppressions.

SAHACHAR.

28. In one of its editorial notes, the same paper writes—Few Englishmen, like Mr. Justice Phear, have come to India. He had the most cordial sympathy with natives; and sought to promote almost everything which conduced to the welfare and improvement of this country. He was an ornament to the Bench, and manifested a fearless independence in the administration of justice. During the oppressive rule of Sir George Campbell, he gave ample proofs of his evenhanded justice in the trial of some remarkable cases; and it was perhaps for this reason that he did not succeed in attaining the Chief Justiceship of the High Court, after the retirement of Sir Barnes Peacock, or of Sir Richard Couch. Merit has not generally its

due reward under an arbitrary Government. But India will ever remain grateful to Mr. Phear, and his well accomplished and generous hearted lady.

29. In another of its editorial notes, the same paper expresses heart-felt gladness at the admission of Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáyaratna into the fourth grade of the Educational Service; and says that, by this act, Sir Richard Temple has given sufficient proof of his interest in natives; in consequence of which His Honor is deserving of their sincere thanks and gratitude.

SAHACHAR,
August 7th, 1876.

30. The following is the substance of a lengthy editorial in the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 7th August, on the Native Army:—Whether in individuals or nations, luxury keeps pace with the increase of wealth and fame. The old Romans and Carthaginians, and the Mahomedans of the present day, afford forcible illustrations of the truth of this remark. It has been seen in the case of the Hindus. France, too, has declined from the same cause. It is now operating in the English nation: proud of its wealth and fame, the people have grown less enterprising, and the British Army has deteriorated. There is now noticed less disposition than formerly to enter the Military Service; and, owing to the large amount of expenditure, England does not see the need of increasing its army, whether in India or elsewhere, in this time of profound peace.

SOMA PRAKASH,
August 7th, 1876.

In India, the British Army is small, and Government is chary in employing them in war, laying them up as a reserve force for cases of emergency. This circumstance has raised the importance of its Native Army, which, in fact, has become the main prop of its power in Asia. They fought its battles, whether in China, Burmah, or Perak; and so they have for a long time past, in all the campaigns in Southern India, and almost all the battles from Plassey to Chillianwallah. It would have been indeed hard for a handful of Europeans to establish an empire, in India, had it not been for its successful policy in making use of a Native Army. In spite of all this loyal and faithful service, the Native Army and the natives generally have not succeeded in winning the favor of the British and securing their confidence. The *Sahebs* enjoy a monopoly of all the superior appointments in the Military Department. A few natives, it is true, have been admitted into the Civil Service; but the doors of the Military Service are entirely closed to them. There is no promotion for the able and gallant native officers of the army, some of whom have probably spent a life's time in fighting the battles of the British Government, while raw and inexperienced officers are brought out from England to command them. This course is gradually alienating the hearts of the native officers from the British service. It is really sad, that the descendants of those brave and loyal warriors, who, with their blood, helped to establish the British empire in the East, should now be reduced to poverty and want. Government stands reproached with ingratitude, and condemned by sound statesmanship, in denying the natives of India admission into the Military Service. An efficient Native Army is an absolute necessity; but can never be secured so long as distrust reigns in the hearts of the rulers. A Native Army, under native officers, and as well armed as the English Army, will be a powerful support to the Government. The rulers are indeed wanting in consideration for the poor Bengalis, who have been repeatedly disappointed in their endeavours to enter the army. They are distrusted as a physically weak race, and, it may be, as wanting in loyalty. It is doubtless a mistake to suppose that, as the Bengalis are always fond of airing their grievances, their loyalty is questionable; or that Government will be able, for all time to come, to do without their assistance. It may yet be found indispensably necessary to avail themselves of the aid of Bengali troops. But

unless their gradual deterioration as a race is prevented, by granting them timely admission into the army, they will be nowhere in the hour of need.

SOMA PRAKASH,
August 7th, 1876.

31. The same paper is highly gratified to notice that Sir Richard Temple has viewed with favor the Sanskrit College of Calcutta, by the promotion he has recently made in its instructive staff. The admission of Baboo Prasanna Kumár Sarbádhikárí, and Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáyaratna, to the fourth grade of the Education Service in Bengal, has been really a wise step. There is only one meritorious professor of the institution who now remains to be rewarded, and this is Baboo Shyámá Charan Gangooly, a really competent man.

SOMA PRAKASH.

32. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Dacca, expresses his disappointment with the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on the Rent Law. The measure has been hasty, and proves unduly favorable to the interests of the zemindars; though, on the contrary, it is the duty of Government to secure to itself the sympathy and attachment of the tenant class, who constitute the major portion of the people; and this can only be accomplished by vesting them with a permanent right in the land.

SOMA PRAKASH.

33. Adverting to the large number of instances in which the practice of circumcision has been attended with fatal results, a correspondent of the same paper asks Government to put a stop to it without delay. If the practice of *suttee* could be discontinued, why not this?

SOMA PRAKASH.

34. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the injustice which is likely to be done to the teachers of schools, especially those aided by Government, by the circular of Mr. Woodrow, on the hand-writing of the pupils. His remarks are almost the same as those noticed in paragraph 18 of our Report for the 22nd July 1876.

URDU GUIDE,
July 25th, 1876.

35. An anonymous correspondent writes to the *Urdu Guide* from Dacca, under date the 25th July, to the following effect:—It still continues to rain in Dacca, so much that the effects of the late hot season have been altogether destroyed. Rice is selling at the usual rate, in consequence of the new stock not having been brought into the market. Great complaints are made of the negligence of the Post Office delivery peons, who never take the trouble of carrying letters to the outlying villages, but as soon as they meet with an inhabitant of the place, deliver over to him the letters to be distributed on his return—a system fraught with much inconvenience to the public. The Subordinate Baboo Judge is in the habit of coming to court at hours so late as 1 and 2 P.M.; this some people attribute to the fact of his taking his usual nap after dinner, and going to work when he feels refreshed. The Judge of the place seems to be a very kind and affable man, and takes no notice of such *laches* on the part of his subordinates, though the suitors are great sufferers thereby.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 12th August 1876.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
12th August 1876.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rungpore Dik-Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	6th July 1876.
2	"Sambád Bháskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
3	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rájshahye ...	Ditto ...	2nd August 1876.
4	"Bishwa Suhrid" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
5	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
6	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
7	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
8	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
9	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
10	"Pratikár" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
11	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
14	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakarí" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
16	"Soma Prakásh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	7th ditto.
17	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	7th ditto.
18	"Sulabha Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
19	"Sáptáhik Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
20	"Samáchar Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	Bi-Weekly ...	3rd ditto.
21	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	2nd to 8th August 1876.
22	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5th, 7th, and 10th August 1876.
23	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7th August 1876.
24	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	5th ditto.
25	"Jám-Jehán-numá" (in Persian) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
26	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto

Bengal Secretariat Press.

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